

Annexed to the Teacher's Edition of the Oxford Bible is a guide to the study of the Bible. Contained in this are historical, chronological and geographical tables; lists of animals, birds, insects, plants, minerals, &c., found in Scriptures. From this list and its cross references, I have gained all that is contained in the foregoing article. I found the subject to be most interesting and instructive, and I present it to the reader hoping that he may derive as much from it as I did.

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### THE FIRST TYPE FIXATION FOR CIMEX LINNAEUS.

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As the first true genotype designation for *Cimex* Linnaeus by Latreille in 1803 has been overlooked in Opinion 81 of Opinions Rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature,<sup>1</sup> and by various authors who have discussed the question, I quote verbatim from the Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris) XVIII, 1803, p. 577, as follow:

"PUNAISE, *Cimex*, genre d'insectes de l'ordre des Hémiptères et de ma famille des CIMICIDES. Ayant converti en famille le genre *cimex* de Linnaeus, il étoit naturel de conserver la dénomination de PUNAISE, *Cimex*, à l'insecte malheureusement trop connu qui porte ce nom. Il m'a paru ridicule de voir appeler *achanthie* ce que tout le monde nomme *punaise*. Le genre dont je traite ici a donc pour type la *punaise des lits* (*acanthia lectularia* Fab.). Les *cimex* du célèbre entomologiste de Kiell réponderont à nos genres PENTATOME et SCUTELLÈBE [sic]". . .

The next to the last sentence as translated reads: The genus which I have treated here has therefore for type the bed bug.

There can be no question that this is a valid type fixation, which, fortunately, does not alter the opinion of the Commission of the International Code that *Cimex* must be retained for *lectularius* Linn.

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<sup>1</sup> Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, volume 73, number 2 (Publication 2747). February 9, 1924.